THE RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Very Interesting Document-Statement of the Lieutenapt-Governor, Astorney-

patch regarding the riots at New Orleans has been forwarded to the President, signed by Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, A. S. Herron, Attorney-General of Louisiana, and J. T. Monroe, Mayor of New

General, and Mayor Mouroe. NEW ORLEANS, August 7 .- The following des New Orleans, August 7.—His Excellency, President Audrew Johnson—Sir:—Your Excellency is already in possession of the main facts as regards the conspiracy which, by reviving the Convention of 1864, purposed to subvert the evel Government of Louis ana. An informat meeting of twenty-nine members (one hundred and nity being the whole number, and sixty-six a quorum) proceeded to depose the President of the Convention, who considered the Convention itself extinct, and himself relieved of the functions of the office, and to elect R. K. Howell as President protem. They adjourned to meet again, and a prochamation was issued by the President protem., convening the Convention to meet on the 30th of July hast, and directing his Excellency the Governor of the State to issue writs of election to fill the vacancies. So far the whole matter was looked upon as a harmless experiment, although miscalevously intended, the people being confident that the Governor would not condescend to notice this proclamation, and that in case the Convention would commit any act of interference, he would at once have it dissulved. Unfortunately, however, after a lapse of nearly a month, the Gov-ernor issued writs of election to fill up difv-one vacancies in that body. This document, to which the Secretary of State refused to give his attestathe secretary of State reliased to give his accessi-tion under the seal of State, was issued under the attestation of the private secretary of the Governor. The people of the State became alarmed, when no doubt could be entertained as to the fact that their Chief Magistrate had given willing a d and assistance to subvect the Government, the preservation of which was specially intrusted to his keeping. On Friday, the 27th of July, a large meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, professedly for the advocacy of univer-sal suffrage, but in reality to organize for meeting of the Convention on the Monday tollowing. The object of the meeting was to excite the pastions and prejudice; of the colored population, so as to make them the victims of riot, by urging them headlong into a conflict with the State and municipal authorities. On the other hand we were determined to prevent riot and bloodshed by pursuing such a course as would balle the neuarrous calculations of those agitators. Our remesy, and the only remedy, must be by resource to the usual process of law, and even then to proceed in such a manner as to fasten upon them the responsibilities of all collision whatever. The case was submitted to the Grand Jury by the Attorney-General, and in the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor called upon General Baird to ascertain whether, if a warrant, issued upon a regular indictment, was placed in the hands of the Sherid for the arrest of the members of the Convention, the military would interiere. The answer was, that the Sheriff himself would be arrested, and that the Convention, meeting peaceably, could not be inter ered wan by the officers of the law. It is proper here to state that the Mayor had previously addressed a note to General Baird, in-quiring whether he would be interfered with by the military in case he would proceed to disperse the Convention as an unlawful assem-blage. The answer to this communication was that the meeting of the Convention being peaceable, it could not be suppressed by the Mayor, and that the military authorities would prevent the interference of the civil authorities, it was suggested by the Lacutenaut-Governor that the city authorities, under those circumstances, did not intend to interture to prevent the meeting of the Convention; but he proposed that in case a warrant of arrest was placed in the hands of the Saeriff, the latter, before arthe hands of the Sherill, the latter, before at-tempting to execute it, would call upon the General, who, thereupon, would indorse his objections, and the matter would at once be submitted to the President. This arrangement was satisfactory to both parties. On the same day, the Attorney-General and the Licutenau-Governor telegraphed to the President, to ascertain whether the process of the Court for the arrest of the members of the Convention could be thwarted by the military. The answer expected to sustain the courts. On Sunday, the 29th, the State and municipal authorities called upon the press to advise the people as to the proper course to be held. next day, so as to avoid a collision and riot, the Mayor issued his proclamation to the same effect. The press of the cuty, with the exception of the radical organ, gave wise and salutary counsels to the public, inviting all good citizens to avoid congregating about the Capitol, and to d-mean themselves with prudence and discre tion. On the morning of the 30th the Lieutenant Governor called upon General Baird to communica e to him the President's despatch and also inquired from the General if he would not have some troops in the vicinity of the hall to preserve peace and good order. General Baird answered that the application had been made by members of the Convention. The suggestion was then made that to have too large a police force on the spot might be construed as meant to overawe the members, and that inasmuch as the civil authorities did not intend interiering with the Convention until instruc-tions were received from the President, as above agreed on, it was proper to have troops to co-operate with a small police force to preserve peace and to prevent all possible attempts to bring about a colisson. This suggestion met the approval of the General, who then stated that he would give immediate orders to have the troops in readiness. Before the end of this interview it was again agreed upon between Gene Baird and the Lieutenant Governor, that whatever warrant of arrest might be placed in the hands of the Sheriff would be submitted to him before any attempt to have it executed, and that upon the indorsement of the General's objections the matter would be referred to the President. The Mayor being informed of this arrangement, sent but a small police force to the vicinity of the hall, and the troops that were to act in conjunction with the police were eagerly expected at noon, information having reached the Lieutenant-Governor that in the taird district there was a commencement of effer-vescence, and that large numbers of negroes were coming towards Laurel street from above and below. He immediately sent a despatch to the General, conveying this intelligence, and

urging that the troops be sent without delay.

About one hour atterwards the riot broke out

ending in the dispersion of the Convention and

the capture of the rioters, including several members of this body. It is not our purpose to

argue the question of fact as to the actual com-

encement of the colusion, and fix precisely

the mode in which it originated. We will, how-

ever, remark that the collision was in every instance brought about by the armed mob sus-

taining the Convention. Suffice it to say, that the civil authorities took all the precautions possible to prevent the outbreak; that they ap-

phed during the three days previous to have the military to preserve order at the place where the

Convention was to meet; that the authorities, State and municipal, had come to an under

tary for that purpose; that the citizens, no more than the police, contemplated to pre-

vent the Convention holding their meeting peaceably, and adjourn and disperse unmo-

lested, and that the warrants for their arrest would have been submitted to the military, as

agreed upon. Although the President's despatch

to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the subsequent

one to the Attorney-General, were imperative

that the military must sustain and not thwart the Convention, and the military authorities had been for inree days previous to the riot in constant communication with the Attorney-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Mayor, with the view of preventing the impend-

ing riot. Their efforts were unsucce stul, and

could not counteract the effects of the incen-

diary counsels and appeals of those who for sinister purposes had had in view this very

to act in concert with the mili-

duty in this respect is patent, and that more could have been done by taem was impossible, as they were not alwas impessible, as they were not allowed to remove the cause of the riot by taking the proper means to prevent the meeting of the Convention. And we doubt not for a mo-ment that the military commander plusseli will be the first to corroborate these facts, and arrest all calumnious importations against the conduct of our people under these trying circumstances As regards the proclamation of martial law, the least that can be said is that it was mopportune, for the rioting had ceased completely, the police, being masters of the situation. The colored population, as a body, did not participate in this disgraceful scene, as treedmen, in the vicenity of the riot, were standing as lookers-on, without being molested. The colored mob, in union with a few white rioters who were leading them in the affair, were no doubt well organized. That they were well armed is undoubtedly true. they were well armed is undoubtedly true, since forfy-two policemen and several cuizens were either killed or wounded by them, although the conflict was over in less than two hours. Twenty-seven riotors were killed, and a considerable number wounded. At dark, when all was over, when the mob was e ther dispersed or in prison, and tranquillity was restored, martial iaw was proclaimed, and the prisons where the rioters were contined empired by orders from heacquarters. These measures, undoubtedly, were not intended for reviving the hopes of the outlaws, but were they not calculated to uspure them with false hopes? The very next morning the organ of the agitators was issued, containing, as usual, the most inflammatory articles, and so with the succeeding issues. Had the military on Monday P. M. taken a stand to co-operate with the civil authorities, instead of proclai ning marrial law, the most beneficial effects would have been the result. We remain your obedient servants,

ALBERT VOORHEES, (Signed) Lieutenant-Governor of Lou stana. A. S. Herron, Attorney-General or Louisiana, J. F. Mongos, Mayor of New Orleans.

CUTRAGE BY PRUSSIAN AUTHORITY.

One of the Satiors of the Steamstip "Baltie" Foreibly Taken from on Board - The United States Consular Agent Surrenders him to a Prusstau Man-of-War-The Captain Delivers up Ris Sattor Under Protest, Etc.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP "BALTIC," August 5 .- As our present tr.p is drawing to a close, I teel bound to communicate a fact to you which has taken place on board of our ship. It occurred at noon on the 18th of July, at the very moment when the steamer was leaving the dock at premerhaven to go to sea. The annexed copy of our Consul's certificate will inform you sufficiently of what has transpired, I think I am not wrong in stating that our flag has been insulted, and that our consul behaved like a good Gero an burgher, but not as an American. It is true that a commercial vessel is powerless in face of four men-of-war. It was only at the very moment or sailing that we received the order to surrender one of our sallers, named Charles Berger, although the man had been on board eight days, or the ship would be stopped. The captain, A. G. Jones, a whole-souted Americap, anally determined that the whole proceeding should take place under protest at least, seeing that, right or wrong, we had to submit to mea-So I had to pay oil the man in presence of our Consul, in my office, and under the American Eng; and from there this man, Charles Berger, who wished to remain, was taken from on board from under the charge of our coasular agent. And our Charge d'Anaires was made the tool of a Prussian naval officer, who did not deserve the title of commander, or he would not have planted himself close to our side-wheels, which nearly filled the dock gates when we were healed out, and, parading his rattling sabre, walk off with the Consul and this man.

I cannot say whether Charles Berger was a

citizen or pot, whether he has taken out his first papers or not; I was too much excited about the whole proceed nes, so I neglected to ascertain that lact. But he was on our articles; he was shipped in New York, and was by no means

The trip before I wanted to leave a man ou shore in Gees emunde, but the same Consul protested against it, unless I paid three mon hs' wages and board besider. Now, sr, I know that all this will be reported to Washington, and I give you notice of it to make use of it according to your own convenience. With the cignity of an American citizen, I feet toat esteem for us has supered abroad; but it a centralized Government is the natural result of our lost liberties during the late war, our dag, which has been dipped in fathoms of blood, should at least command respect wherever it floats, otherwise we are really not merely on an equality with the nigger, but beneath him. F. WISCHEL.

Purser of the steamship Ballio. The following is the certificate of the Consular

Agent:-COLEULAR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GESSIEMUNDE, July 18 -1, the under-signed, consum Agent of the United States for contenuate and the dependencies thereof, do acreby certify that according to an order of the commander of the Prussian man of war Nympte, lying in the river here, the Prussian cit zen oe per, is bound to become a navy soldier on board the said man-of war. For this reason the said thatles between cannot return in the steamship Eattic to New York. Given under my hand and the seal of the consular

agency the day and year above written EDWARD ULRICHS,

United States Consular Agent. Another Martin Kosta Case.

The authorities of the city of Muscatine, Iowa, have received information that Mr. Henry Funk. late Mayor of that place, while travelling through his native country on a pleasure tour, was setzed by Austrian officials and forced into the ranks of the army, on the ground that he owed military service to the country and must perform it. The fact that he had become a cuizen of the United States, and was entitled to protection as such, was not sufficient to save him t om seizure. Mr. Seward's attention has no doubt been called to this case, and some very voluminous diplomatic correspondence of the subject may soon be looked for.—N. Y.

CANADA.

Proceedings in Parliament-Defeat of the Ministry on the School and Currency Questions-Resignation of Mr Galt-The Session to Close on Saturday

Oltawa, C. W., August 7.—This has been an important day in Parliament. The School bill of the coalition was again taken up, and the acrimony every moment, Mr. Brown making some good hits at the coalition, and the opposition seeming to gain ground constantly. So the House appeared pretty equally divided.

The first symptom of a crash was the an-nouncement by the Attorney-General of the resignation by Mr. Galt of his office in the Caprier, and the reason of it, which was a sted to be his dissent from the coalition on the School bill. The discussion went on for some time further until it was apparent the opposition was in the ascendancy, when the mover of the bill at length announced its withdrawal in time to save the Ministry the discredit of an open defeat. created a sensation and put an end to the dis-cussion; but the Liberuls claim with justice that

the condition is virtually deleated upon a measure brought forward by themselves, and that they should therefore resign.

Mr. Galf has announced his intention of continuing to assist the Government to manage the figances.

The currency question next came up, and on this, too, the Ministry have been compelled to so iar modify their original policy of controlling the currency of the country to the control or only \$8,000,000, and even this power has not yet

been decided in their favor.

There is great haste now evinced by the Minis result, in order to reap a political harvest. try to rush matters through in a hurry, and it is That the civil authorities have done their at length officially stated that the session will

be brought to a clo on Saturday. It is, therefore, doubtful w sether Mr. Chambers will be afforded an o pertunity of speaking on his motion of ir hiry in the Fort Eric campaign.

Consider the dissat stacton is let at the withdrawal o', the School bill, the discussion of which and no other effect than to very much incress the religious entirettees the Catholical and t increr e the religious antipath es of the Catho-lice and Protestarts of the province. The cond'. fon of Canada in this respect at present is dile better than that of Ireland twenty years

Mercy Recommended in the Case of the Februar Prisoners.

OTTAWA, C. W., August 7 .- The Governor-General has sent two communications, received by nim from the British Colonial Secretary, to he House of Assembly, which have been read. They advise moderation in the treatment of the

Fenian pris ners. Mr. Brown suggested that the subject be conidered in secret session.

The Attorney General admitted that the suggestion merited consideration. Mr. J. S. McDonald expressed astonishment at such a proposition on the mere receipt of an ordinary communication from the Governor-General.

Mr. Dunkin also opposed it, and said that in the American House of Representatives secret sessions were unknown. The House should be responsible for the disposal of the moneys placed at their command to deal with

Mr. Rankin was opposed to the proposition, even though Mr. Brown should be possessed of information which he had not in regard to the

movements or plans of the Fenians. Mr. brown explained that the proposition was not an extraordinary one. But it should be remembered that there was a stranger in the gallery-reterring to the Herald's correspondentand that in view of the relations of the country with the United States, care should be taken no to cause statements prejudicial to the interests of the country to be constantly appearing in the

-The Arabs relieve persons suffering from sunstroke by pouring salt and water into the

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA, These Terrible Afflictions and Painful

Diseases Positively Conquered

at Last. BE CONVINCED BY CANDID TRUTH.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY BETURNED.

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Physic ans than RITEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA-few so preva ent, come so painful. The newly sell cled fly for reset to the many quack nostroms, which only postice worse effect, white sufferers for years, repel he thought or ever being cured and the cry, my Doctor can't care me, and I have spent incusands, trying to get well and am no better, is everywhere heard. It is no wonder the offlicted are suspicious and combini, for they have just cause to be no truthfully, upon so 'd facts, certified to be handled in the postice in the life. led to by bundreds, there is no positive infallible per unio Lever-failing cure for Rheumatism, Neural-gia, Lumbago Sciatica Gout and Asthma at pre-sent known in this world other than Dr. FITLER'S Great Rheumatic Remedy, which dollar syour suspi-cious, and commenos your confidence for the fol-

lowing reasons, viz :-First Because it is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Jos ph P Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsy vania, and now one of

our oldest practising physicians. Second Because he has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a dictime in proparing this infallible remedy. Jhud. Because the medical properties of this great Heme, v differ-very e-sentistly from all the remedies hither o brought before the public.

hilberto brought before the public.

Fourth, Because it is purely vegetable, and warranted no to contain moreury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Fifth Because when you have used a bottle or two, and are sarrailed it will no cure your particular case, you, by an pocation, set the juil amount can refunded without being commoted to continue on an intelligible version attempt, but a surpressed in the continue on an intelligible version attempt, but a surpressed in the continue on the state of the continue an indefinite period, a though not a single case in thousands has ever had occasion to demand a

Sixth. Because Doctor Fitler has liberal y reduced the price from \$10 to \$2 per bottle, so that all classes of sect ty may have the opportunity of being Prepared at the Principal Depot No. 29 8 FOUR Histreet, below Market, where Dr. Fitler Coru tation hours, 10 to 1 All afflicted invited to call Bighes' reierences of wonder all cures accompany each bott e. Slws

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342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 32 SOUTH Street selow Fourth.

FINANCIAL.

86,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI BAILSOAD COMPANY has sutherized us to sell their First Mor gage Seven Per Cent. Thurty year Bonds. The whole amount is \$6,000.0:0. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examina ion of the merits of these Bends, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their eport is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory We do not hesitate to recome end these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious in

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Boad (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westword to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading no the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of \$6 000 600 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at leget \$16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first yea , of over \$1.00000 or a sum near! four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two huncred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Rai roads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVI HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any surther inquiries will be answered at our office

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5-20s, OLD AND NEW. 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7:50 NOLES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

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SAILER & STEVENSON. BANKERS AND BROKERS,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK. GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERN-MENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

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COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible

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SIGCEs and LOANS bought and sold on commission DAVIES BROTHERS. No. 225 DOCK STREET,

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TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO

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OUR MOTTO IS PROMPINESS AND ACCURACY. Bourty I'lli just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since a pril 19, 1861 and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term or service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred del'are bounty, and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows. Fathers, Mothers. Brothers, bisters, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred unitary.

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three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to \$100 hounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were di-cha-yed for wounds. I have rolls of the heserves. Apply to, or address sending discharge, JUHN M POMEROY.

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20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good at Wilson's.

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IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE

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THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS-MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL.

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